

The Daily Gazette
UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines in each matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.
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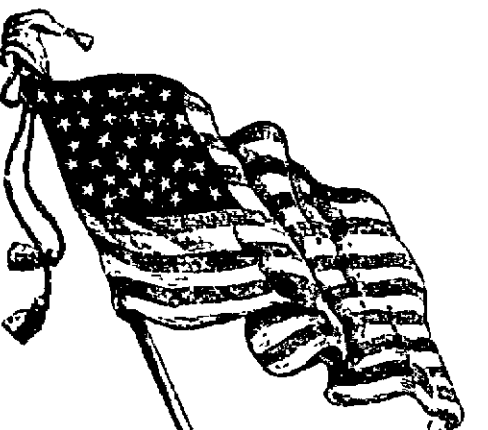
The Daily Gazette

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines one month, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square. 1 Square 1 day, \$1.00; 2 days, \$1.50; 3 days, \$2.00; 4 days, \$2.50; 5 days, \$3.00; 6 days, \$3.50; 7 days, \$4.00; 8 days, \$4.50; 9 days, \$5.00; 10 days, \$5.50; 11 days, \$6.00; 12 days, \$6.50; 13 days, \$7.00; 14 days, \$7.50; 15 days, \$8.00; 16 days, \$8.50; 17 days, \$9.00; 18 days, \$9.50; 19 days, \$10.00; 20 days, \$10.50; 21 days, \$11.00; 22 days, \$11.50; 23 days, \$12.00; 24 days, \$12.50; 25 days, \$13.00; 26 days, \$13.50; 27 days, \$14.00; 28 days, \$14.50; 29 days, \$15.00; 30 days, \$15.50; 31 days, \$16.00; 32 days, \$16.50; 33 days, \$17.00; 34 days, \$17.50; 35 days, \$18.00; 36 days, \$18.50; 37 days, \$19.00; 38 days, \$19.50; 39 days, \$20.00; 40 days, \$20.50; 41 days, \$21.00; 42 days, \$21.50; 43 days, \$22.00; 44 days, \$22.50; 45 days, \$23.00; 46 days, \$23.50; 47 days, \$24.00; 48 days, \$24.50; 49 days, \$25.00; 50 days, \$25.50; 51 days, \$26.00; 52 days, \$26.50; 53 days, \$27.00; 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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

New Orleans is Ours.

Although the report that New Orleans has surrendered to our army comes through rebel sources, we have little doubt of its correctness. Our gunboats having run by the forts below the city, no greater obstructions would, probably, be found between that point and the city. It is not likely, either, that the attack was made from one direction only. The other route for our forces would be through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. Should this have been successful, also, the flight of the rebels from the city would have been entirely cut off. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were in great consternation, and that in the midst of their excitement they burnt their cotton and some of their steamboats. We do not believe, however, that there was a great amount of cotton to burn, as the merchants and planters would not risk a very large amount of it in so dangerous a locality, where it was sure to be destroyed either by friends or foes. They, probably, had a small stock on hand for the purpose of loading such vessels as would attempt running the blockade.

As the rebels acknowledge this disaster to their army themselves, we see no good reason to doubt it, especially as the most elaborate preparations had been made upon our part to accomplish what is said to have happened. When we were ready to begin, there has been but little doubt of success, on the part of our officers engaged in the enterprise. We, therefore, believe that New Orleans has surrendered.

Savannah Comes Next.

Intelligence from Savannah has been received that the fort above Pulaski has surrendered, and that our pickets are within four miles of the city. It is not probable that the people of Savannah, after their forts have thus fallen into our hands, will wait for our soldiers to carry it by assault. It would, under such circumstances, be very likely to be destroyed, and with all the gasconade of the southern people about applying the torch to their property, when the time comes to do it, they will hesitate as long as others. They are not anxious, either, to see their homes burned over their heads by shot and shell. We shall look for news of the speedy reduction of Savannah.

From Pittsburg and Corinth.

News from Pittsburg Landing to four o'clock on Saturday afternoon has been received. Our army was gradually moving forward towards Corinth. The roads had been improving, but another rain had rendered them almost impassable. Deserters report that Beauregard is evacuating his position at Corinth, and moving his army either to Columbus, Miss., or Memphis. If the news of the surrender of New Orleans is true, he will be likely to go to Columbus, as that is southeast from Corinth, away from the Mississippi river. With New Orleans in our hands, the rebels will see at once that the Mississippi must soon be entirely under our control. They will, therefore, go as far away from it as possible, if they believe Corinth untenable, and if they intend to prolong the contest, Columbus would be a good point for them, as it is on the extreme eastern side of the state of Mississippi, upon a navigable river which connects them with the railroads of the eastern confederate states, and upon a railroad running to Mobile.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser quotes a remark of Carson Brownlow, that the only man thing he ever knew Zollicoffer to do was "to join the southern confederacy, and fight under such a cause," and then adds:

"Other people will think that Zollicoffer was as consistent and honorable in the last act of his life as it is admitted that he was in his previous course. He fought and died for a holy cause as ever sent a patriot and a soldier to battle."

Such words are commendable for their frankness, though despicable for the sentiment they express. They outstrip the utterances of the London Times in the former quality by as much as they fall behind them in the latter.

New York, April 25.

TAX PLAN OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to congress, proposing the raising of two hundred and fifty million dollars by taxation, as follows: From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent, yielding, your memorialists believe, the annual sum of one hundred and fifteen million dollars; from the tariff, the sum of fifty million; from an excise or tax on cotton of two cents per pound, thirty million; from an excise or tax on whiskey and other liquors of twenty-five cents per gallon, twenty-five million; from an excise or tax on male liquors of five cents per gallon, eight million; from a direct tax on real and personal property, twelve million; total, two hundred and sixty-four million dollars.

A loyal soldier, during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, gave to a wounded and helpless rebel a drink from his canteen. The drink so far revived the rebel wretch that he was able the next instant to shoot his benefactor. The spirit that made the mercenary do the infernal deed was the identical spirit that impelled him and his brethren into the rebellion.—Louisville Journal.

We arrived here on Sunday last on our way to Richmond, having left our encampment at Alexandria on the 11th inst., to go via Manassas instead of going down the Potomac as we anticipated.

Our brigade remains unchanged except it is under the command of Colonel Cutler, of the 6th Wisconsin, General King being in command of the division, consisting of three brigades. We have been gradually advancing along the railroad as fast as the bridges were rebuilt and the road put in order, but the progress is so slow and the damage to the road so great that no effort will be made to repair it beyond the Rappahannock at present.

General McDowell has here a force sufficient to overcome any resistance that may be offered; his command extends to Gen. Banks, which is within four miles of us at present. Yesterday, Auger's brigade of this division, advanced to the Rappahannock, supported by artillery and cavalry, for the purpose of getting possession of Fredericksburg, 28 miles distant. Before reaching their place of destination they encountered the enemy in force, drove them back, captured one of their encampments, with a loss on our side of five killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter was a Mr. Britton, of the 7th regiment, a most valuable scout.

The rebels in their flight burned the bridge over the river at Fredericksburg, but the latest intelligence is that our troops are in possession of the town. As every part of the railroad has to be guarded, the plan to obtain supplies will probably be via Aquia Creek and railroad to Fredericksburg, which will shorten the distance two-thirds.

Our Wisconsin troops are in excellent health and fine spirits. The prospect of active service having reduced the sick list so as to leave the surgeons without business. We have lain dormant so long that the most exhilarating tonic which can be prescribed for those on the sick list is "marching orders." When the long roll beats they exclaim in the language of Shakespeare, "throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it," and away they go to join their comrades, preferring the random shots of the rebels to the muzzling aim of the doctors.

Our progress has been so slow that ample time has been furnished for a minute examination of the rebel position, his strength, while at Manassas, his defenses and resources. Whoever will make a careful inspection of the territory occupied by the army of the Potomac, their winter quarters and camping grounds, and compare them with that portion of territory occupied by the rebels, must conclude that they had a force nearly equal to ours, with far better accommodations in quarters, and an abundance of food and clothing. There is at the present time between Manassas and the Rappahannock more wheat in the stack unthrashed, than the inhabitants will need for the next year, but as our cavalry are in need of forage and our boys are partial to straw beds. They will thrash the wheat for them, and then also, if they object.

Although they were well supplied, their sickness and mortality was severe and in some cases alarming. The 10th Alabama regiment lost 103 men in three months, 78 of whom are buried near their camping grounds. A large percentage of their sick were sent to Richmond, but their hospital accommodations at Manassas were extensive, they consisted of five rows of ten buildings, each 21 by 128 feet, besides several detached buildings, which were all destroyed by the rebels in their retreat. The buried at ground adjoining contains 228 new made graves, and as almost every camp had a burial place the aggregate number buried here and at Centerville amounts to over 2,700, aside from those buried on the fields of battle.

Their natural defenses at Centerville were excellent, but their fortifications were more for show than hard service, not a fort at that place is sufficient to resist a 52-pound shot, and their breast works and trenches could be passed over with ease by cavalry at almost any point. Their fortifications were well supplied with field pieces, but there is no indication of any heavier artillery ever having been mounted, except several logs or Quaker guns, which remained in position. These logs were placed so as to resemble heavy columbiads when seen from a distance, and had been placed in position when the field pieces were removed, and there is not a fort in the whole chain in which a heavy gun could be mounted and worked without material alteration in its construction. That they never had any heavy guns here is also evident from the fact that only one fort had a magazine, this was a very inferior construction and had never been used.

The indignities heaped upon our dead has not been ever estimated, you might find in many places evidences of their deeds which are perfectly outrageous and disgusting. A disposition to seek their utmost revenge on lifeless remains, seems to have been quite general.

The country from the Potomac to the Rappahannock is almost desolated, the farms are mostly destroyed, the farms stripped of their timber and fences, the stock all appropriated as a military necessity, and the few remaining inhabitants look as weary and care-worn as Old Virginia herself. Negroes are abundant and in high glee, ask one where he belongs, "I see free nigger, sah," is his reply. Crowds of them come into the various camps daily, and the information they bring, respecting the rebel movements, strength, &c., is generally reliable.

We are taking the world very patiently, waiting for operations at Yorktown, and before we move again we shall endeavor to select comfortable quarters in Richmond.

SEVENTH.

Wolf River.—Navigation on this river has opened, and steamboats running between Oakshosh and Shawano,

Saturday Night's Report.

CHICAGO, April 26.
Special from Cairo to Chicago Journal.—Reconnoissance in force was made toward Corinth on Thursday. When nine miles out they surprised the rebel camp, took 200 prisoners, destroyed the camp equipage, advanced to Bear Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports that he heard constant rolling of cars and sounding of whistles towards Memphis. They got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

The navy department has received dispatches from Com. Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Com'dg. Gwinn, dated the 14th inst., in which he says the Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports, containing 2,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chianaw, where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the tressel work as they could find. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed; that is, the superstructure, together with some 6,000 feet of tressel work and half of telegraph. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss was none.

The navy department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

A dispatch received at the war department, to-day, from Fort Monroe, says that the Richmond Dispatch states that a federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, for they have other defenses to be depended on.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, VA., April 25th.
Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports, that Jackson, after flying from our advancing column, on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left passing Magnolia town, on the south fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville. Jackson's wagon train had been pushed toward Staunton, but hearing that town was in possession of the Union troops; he remained at Harrisonburg.

At an early hour, Saturday morning, Jackson with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville turnpike, and at last, at about 10 o'clock, reached Magnolia town. On Saturday night, a squadron of the 1st Vermont cavalry, while scouting the Luray road, beyond Massanutten mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy, and 11 of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse shot under him. Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafting men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape to the Luray road.

On Saturday night, reports that he found a barn some miles hence, where were concealed 16 refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town, to-day. A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting on both sides of the mountain, near Harrisonburg, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, is believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be. The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lt. Col. Datchelder's provost marshal department, and examined by Col. Clark of Gen. Banks's staff.

Dr. Bate, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin 3d, had been appointed medical purveyor of this department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburg.

Special to Missouri Democrat.—Passengers who reached here this morning, on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, brings highly important intelligence. An engagement took place between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies on Thursday. The rebels were driven back towards Corinth. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

CAIRO, April 24.
The Ohio has increased in volume an inch and is still rising. Dispatches received from the Cumberland represent that river very rapidly rising. From Pittsburg we learn that the Ohio rose 14 feet Tuesday, and from different points along the river the flood is equally potent. The immense country to the rear of us, between Cairo and Mound City, is so inundated that a large volume of water in the upper rivers affects us slightly. There is but little doubt, however, of the final overflow.

There are said to be 8,000 rebel troops in the rear of Chickasaw bluffs and at Randolph.

Gen. Bragg has transferred the command of Fort Wright to Gen. Price.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.

The following was received last night:

Fort Monroe, April 27.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A black fugitive, from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following:

MOBILE, April 25.
The enemy passed Mobile Jackson at four o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, business was suspended, all cotton and steamboats, except a few transports of corn and ammunition, were destroyed. At one o'clock the operator bade good bye, saying the enemy has appeared before the city. This is the last known. Will send particulars as soon as received.

The negro bringing this, reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed, and believed the Merrimack would be out to-morrow.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.
Headquarters Department of Rappahannock, April 27th, 1862.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I was told that the Richmond Examiner of the 20th, had been received at Fredericksburg, announcing that New Orleans had been taken. There was great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats. Steamboats enough were saved to take away the inhabitants.

New York, April 28.

The Washington Star says it is not only true that M. Mercier, the French minister, did not see and converse with Dr. Lemoine, at Richmond, on the occasion of his recent trip into secessia, as alleged by the Richmond papers, but did not hold out en-

couragement for perseverance in their current insurrection through Dr. S. It is certainly true that while he was there he had no official communication whatever with any person, except the consul of his own government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there, we were, he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known in society here, including Judah P. Benjamin, but his intercourse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.
Mr. Crump, for more than a quarter of a century connected with the press of this city, principally attached to the Enquirer, died this forenoon at his residence in Camden.

WASHINGTON, April 26.
The President visited the frigate Gassonde to-day, being the first time a President of the United States ever went aboard of a foreign vessel of war. He was received with the honors paid to crowned heads, same as usually shown to Empress. Yards manned by the crew, who shouted "Viva la President." Secretary Stanton and Capt. Dahlgren accompanied the President. The French Minister was aboard to receive the party.

New York, April 27.
The Sunday Mercury states, on the authority of officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in our possession, and our pickets within four miles of Savannah.

CAIRO, Ill., April 27.
The steamer McClellan, from Pittsburg Landing, four o'clock Saturday, has arrived. Our army is steadily advancing towards Corinth. General Pope's division is on the extreme left, four miles above Pittsburg Landing. The reconnoissance in force, on Thursday, encountered a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry eight miles from the Landing. The rebels formed a line of battle. After firing one volley they retreated in great disorder and considerable loss, 49 prisoners taken. The roads had been improving, but the rains of Friday rendered them again impassable. A passenger by the McClellan brings further rumors of Corinth being evacuated by Beauregard, who will make his next stand at Columbus, Mississippi.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, April 28.

A letter from Edisto Island, S. C., 18th, reports a brilliant affair on St. John's Island, resulting in the total rout of 200 rebel cavalry, by about 60 of our men. The party consisted of Capt. R. Snyder, Dr. Brittain, master's mate Nelson, 30 men and a howitzer, from the United States gunboat Crusader, and 30 men from the 47th New York, 50th Pennsylvania and 3d New Hampshire regiments, under Capt. Dowd of the latter. The rebels lost about fifty killed and wounded. No one on our side was killed.

Fort Monroe, April 27.
A boat containing four black men and one white man, arrived here this morning. They report the Merrimack will soon come out. A dispatch in yesterday's Richmond papers, received by a flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, says the Union gunboats passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip at four o'clock, Thursday morning, and at one o'clock the same afternoon were before New Orleans. A rumor was current in Norfolk, last evening, that New Orleans had surrendered. But few troops were at Norfolk, or in the vicinity of it. It was rumored that Com. Tainall had been removed from the command of the Merrimack.

WHEELING, April 27.
Special to New York Tribune.—The combined movements ordered by General Fremont against the guerrillas in Webster county, have proved eminently successful. Lieut. Lawson, with a detachment employed in this service, has returned, and others are returning.

In a severe running fight of seven miles Lawson killed 17 guerrillas and took 10 prisoners. The town of Addison, a small place, the only one in the new county being deserted, was burned. It had been a guerrilla haunt. A formidable organization in Braxton, Webster and adjoining counties, is entirely destroyed.—The leaders proposing to surrender. It is understood the guerrillas taken will be promptly shot.

Gen. Milroy's scouts, on the 23d inst., attacked the rear guard of the enemy ten miles east of the Shenandoah mountain, the boundary of this department. They killed one lieutenant and two men, and captured a lieutenant and a man. None of our men were hurt. The rebel conscripts are retreating in large numbers, swearing to Unionism and returning home.

Reports from Staunton say the enemy's sick and wounded, and large trains of soldiers are passing eastward by rail. Snow fell 18 inches deep at Monterey on the 16th inst.

St. Johns, N. F., April 28.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, April 17th, via London, arrived 18th, passing Cape Race, Sunday. She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press and a summary of news obtained. The Great Eastern had been got off the gridiron at Milford in safety.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.
Special to New York Times.—It is stated by contrabands that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and they have great fear of an attack by Burnside. All, or nearly all the troops have gone to South Mills to repel any advance he might make. Contrabands state that the new prow on the Merrimack is 12 feet long, of wrought iron and steel pointed. Many citizens of Norfolk are leaving. The fall of New Orleans is conceded by every one.

HARRISONBURG, April 27.
Yesterday afternoon the pickets of Col. Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Ashby's rear guard and driven back. One man was killed, and the others wounded. The rebels were 13th Pennsylvania and a section of Hampton's battery then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood where several of our shells burst in their very midst, and a wagon was seen gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded. (Owing to the bad state of the roads Donnelly has been ordered to take up a new position, nearer the town, until the roads get better.)

New York, April 28.
The steam gunboat Connecticut from the Southwest Sea 12th, has arrived. The Connecticut brought sick and wounded seamen from the squadron. When she left the Mississippi, all the ships of the expedition to New Orleans were inside the passes and had their decks sand, and were all ready for action.

HOUSE.—The speaker announced the following special committee on the confiscation of rebel property: Messrs. Olin of New York, Elliot of Massachusetts, Noel of Missouri, Hutchings of Ohio, Mallory of Kentucky, Beauman of Michigan, and Cobb of New Jersey. Mr. Olin remarked he had heretofore asked to be excused from serving on the committee, and he repeated

the reasons for the request, which was now complied with.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, it was resolved that the secretary of war transmit to the house copies of reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades and divisions, engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

On motion of Mr. Gooch, the senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SENATE.—The president pro tem presented a communication concerning the number, ages of slaves, &c., in the District of Columbia. The secretary said the statistics were compiled some years ago, and were perhaps not available now. The communication was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Messrs. King and Sumner presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Davis presented petitions from tobacco manufacturers, asking for a reduction of the proposed tax on tobacco.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, from the military committee, reported back the bill for the organization of the signal department, and moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to inquire into the condition of the Harpers Ferry armory; what damage has been done to it; what is the value of the property of the United States there now, and what amount is necessary, and whether it is expedient to restore the armory and re-employ the workmen. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors by providing a punishment therefor.

The Markets.

New York, April 28.
Receipts of flour 2,152 barrels; market heavy and 5c lower. Sales 6,500 barrels—4,604,80 super western, 5,065,30 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 6,538 bushels; market dull and drooping. Sales 60,000 bu. prime white Michigan at 1.13.

The Defenses of New Orleans—Their Strength and Number.

The work of reducing the rebel defenses of New Orleans is actually in progress.—The fleet of gunboats and mortars under command of Captains Porter and Farragut were at last accounts bombarding Fort Jackson, and it is probable that they have before this time captured it.

The following facts in reference to the defenses of New Orleans, are official reports in possession of the war and navy departments.

The city of New Orleans is virtually besieged by land, lake, and river.

There is no fortification immediately below the city. Seven or eight miles from the upper line of boundary, there are built extensive earthworks on both sides of the river, and at the battle ground, about an equal distance below the city, are similar low works without casemates, and on the 15th of January last, without guns.

FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP.
The most important approach to New Orleans is, of course, up the Mississippi river. Here the defenses are more formidable, but are really, if we except one fortification, not formidable.

Fort Jackson, the strongest work, is one of our old United States fortifications, situated 60 miles below the city, possessing 16 casemated guns, and some 40 *en barbette*. Two of the guns are rifle 24's; several of the others are 68's; the remainder are the old armament. Fort St. Philip, also a United States work, is directly opposite; the river at this point is a trifle less than half a mile wide—the Mississippi grows narrower as you approach its mouth; it is built of low earth walls, with no casemates built, up to the middle of January last. These forts are so situated that they command the river three miles below them. From shore to shore between these fortifications is stretched a chain, composed of cables stolen from the ships in the harbor of New Orleans at the time of the rebellion. The chain is suspended within a few feet of the surface of the river by rafts, which are, in turn, held in their places by guys, running up stream, and fastened to the neighboring trees. This chain is formidable in this, and the boats must approach it from below and will have, in striking it, to push it up stream, having both the strength of the chain and the force of the current to contend with.

DEFENSES IN THE REAR.

The rear of New Orleans may be said to consist of three lines of lakes—the northern end of the lake, the next Ponchartraine, more immediately in the rear of the city, then Lake Borgne, which is really a well-protected bay on the shores of the Gulf. In approaching New Orleans in the rear, our ships come out of the gulf, pass without obstacle into Lake Borgne, proceed on to the Rigoleto, a narrow entrance, half a mile wide, leading into the surrounding marsh, is situated Fort Pike; for it must be understood the Rigoleto are not passages between two deep banks, as usually suggested; but mere deeper passages in an almost unbroken spread of water. Fort Pike is an old fashioned United States work, mounting 12 casemated guns. The bar at the Rigoleto sanded affords more than seven and a half feet of water, and this is really the defensive feature of the place; but each side of the bar the water is of great depth. Fort Wood, another fortification near by, but more inland, is not in the way of an advance to the rear of the city, and requires no description.

Our mortar and gunboats once beyond Fort Pike, will find in Lake Ponchartraine, what is termed in New Orleans, six gunboats—ordinary lake boats—mounting from two to six guns each. These boats are not formidable, and would make but little resistance to our better built and more powerful war craft. The gunboats of the enemy taken, nothing interferes to interrupt the progress of our forces in the lake shore in the rear of the city. The shore is hard, and so continues for a short distance inland, without in the case of the land on the river front, it gradually sinks until it is lost in the surrounding swamp. If any defense is attempted by the confederates, it must be on the causeways—the "shell roads"—that lead from New Orleans along the levees, which is the only land connection New Orleans has with the country lying on the Mississippi river. This connection destroyed, all communication with the city is cut off except by the river—a catastrophe of itself almost fatal to a long and successful defense.

OTHER DEFENSES.

In addition to these forts or chains there were, on the 15th of January, eight gunboats afloat and four more building, now probably completed, mounting from two to four guns, but with no iron protection except to save the machinery from being damaged.

The floating battery, made from the dry docks, mounted twenty guns en barbette, having in the center of the deck an iron

casting to protect the engine used in pumping the hull from intruding water.

This battery now lies in the bottom of the river a few miles below New Madrid. Forts Jackson and Philip once taken by our troops, those who know New Orleans will believe that the city will surrender. The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people of the interior. At all events, after the forts alluded to fall, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New Orleans is helpless—more helpless, indeed, than any city can be; and we look upon its speedy reduction, once the work is undertaken, as certain—and with its fall snaps the backbone of this formidable rebellion.

New York, April 25.

Reliable information places Gen. Lee in command of the rebels at Yorktown. Johnston did not remain.

All rebel stores, ammunition, baggage, &c., has been removed three miles to the rear of Yorktown.

Contrabands say the rebels had nearly 200 killed and wounded in the recent affair at Lee's Mills.

A gang of 3,000 negroes who were at work at a dock and a vessel killed, and were stampeded by our shells, and had to be forced back with bayonets.

The Newbern Progress of the 19th says, ten days before Burnside captured Newbern some 700 men assembled in Indell county, west of Raleigh, and hoisted the stars and stripes.

A force was sent from Newbern to reduce them, and about 12 were killed.

It is reported that 90 rebel cavalry were captured at Newport, including a colonel.

WASHINGTON, April 26.
Special to the Evening Post.—It is reported here that the rebels at Norfolk, fearing an attack upon that city, had obstructed the channel of Elizabeth river with vessels which are to be used on the approach of our gunboats.

Reverdy Johnson has written a letter in which attempts to prove the unconstitutionality of the act passed by congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

All civilians are now refused passes to Old Point.

Commodore Foote, owing to the wound received in the battle of Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the western fleet, but the department has, it is understood, ordered Capt. Charles H. Davis to replace him.

The President on Monday met with an accident while returning in his carriage from the Navy Yard. The horses became frightened near the Capitol, and a serious casualty was only prevented by running the carriage into a bank. Fortunately the President escaped unhurt.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.
The steamer Black Hawk left Quincy last night for the Tennessee river, completely fitted up by Gov. Yates to receive four hundred wounded Illinois soldiers, in the event of another battle near Corinth. She takes up large quantities of supplies for hospitals in that vicinity. The governor will dispatch several other boats on the same errand as soon as they can be fitted up.

DIED.

At Albany, Green county, N.Y., on the 22d inst., Mrs. JULIET A. DOBLEN, wife of Wm. Sheriff Dole, in the 51st year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan.
We have loan money on improved farming lands in stock country and elsewhere, at 6% per annum, BENNETT, GARDNER & GIBBS.

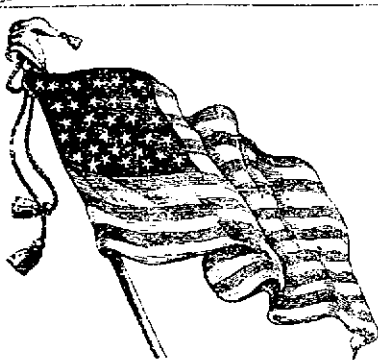
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, plaintiff, against ROBERT K. EY, Caroline H. EY and Joseph Rosenbaum, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1859, in favor of the above plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the sidewalk in front of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, on

THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1862,
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following mortgaged property, to wit: all that certain lots, parcels or tract of land situated, lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as follows, to-wit: Lot 1 (4) in said block thirty-eight (38), in the city of Janesville, and called for and being enclosed in the following boundaries, to-wit: commencing at the southwest corner of said lot number four (4), thence along the line between said lot number four (4) and lot number five (5) in said block thirty-eight (38) to the section line between sections number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26), thence along the line between said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) to the place of the intersection of the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) with the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26), thence along the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) to the place of the intersection of the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) with the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26), thence along the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) to the place of the intersection of the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) with the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26), thence along the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) to the place of the intersection of the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) with the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26), thence along the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) to the place of the intersection of the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26) with the line of said section number twenty-five (25) and section number twenty-six (26),

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, April 23, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

New Orleans is Ours.

Although the report that New Orleans has surrendered to our army, coming through rebel sources, we have little doubt of its correctness. Our gunboats having run by the forts below the city, no greater obstructions would, probably, be found between that point and the city. It is not likely, either, that the attack was made from one direction only. The other route for our forces would be through Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain. Should this have been successful, also, the flight of the rebels from the city would have been entirely cut off. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were in great consternation, and that in the midst of their excitement they burnt their cotton and some of their steamboats. We do not believe, however, that there was a great amount of cotton to burn, as the merchants and planters would not risk a very large amount of it in so dangerous a locality, where it was sure to be destroyed either by friends or foes. They, probably, had a small stock on hand for the purpose of loading such vessels as would attempt running the blockade.

As the rebels acknowledge this disaster to their army themselves, we see no good reason to doubt it, especially as the most elaborate preparations had been made upon our part to accomplish what is said to have happened. When we were ready to begin, there has been but little doubt of success, on the part of our officers engaged in the enterprise. We, therefore, believe that New Orleans has surrendered.

Savannah Comes Next.

Intelligence from Savannah has been received that the fort above Pulaski has surrendered, and that our pickets are within four miles of the city. It is not probable that the people of Savannah, after their forts have thus fallen into our hands, will wait for our soldiers to carry it by assault. It would, under such circumstances, be very likely to be destroyed, and with all the gasconade of the southern people about applying the torch to their property, when the time comes to do it, they will hesitate as long as others. They are not anxious, either, to see their homes burned over their heads by shot and shell. We shall look for news of the speedy reduction of Savannah.

From Pittsburg and Corinth.

News from Pittsburg Landing to four o'clock on Saturday afternoon has been received. Our army was gradually moving forward towards Corinth. The roads had been improving, but another rain had rendered them almost impassable. Deserters report that Beauregard is evacuating his position at Corinth, and moving his army either to Columbus, Miss., or Memphis. If the news of the surrender of New Orleans is true, he will be likely to go to Columbus, as that is southeast from Corinth, away from the Mississippi river. With New Orleans in our hands, the rebels will see at once that the Mississippi must soon be entirely under our control. They will, therefore, go as far away as it is possible, if they believe Corinth untenable, and if they intend to prolong the contest, Columbus would be a good point for them, as it is on the extreme eastern side of the state of Mississippi, upon a navigable river which connects them with the railroads of the eastern confederate states, and upon a railroad running to Mobile.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser quotes a remark of Parson Brownlow, that the only mean thing he ever knew Zollicoffer to do was "to join the southern confederacy, and fight under such a cause," and then adds:

"Other people will think that Zollicoffer was as consistent and honorable in the last act of his life as it is admitted that he was in the previous course. He fought and died for a holy cause as ever sent a patriot and a soldier to battle."

Such words are commendable for their frankness, though despicable for the sentiment they express. They outstrip the utterances of the London Times in the former quality by as much as they fall behind them in the latter.

TAX PLAN OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to congress, proposing the raising of two hundred and fifty million dollars by taxation, as follows: From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent, yielding, your memorialists believe, the annual sum of one hundred and fifteen million dollars; from the tariff, the sum of fifty million; from an excise or tax on cotton of two cents per pound, thirty million; from an excise or tax on whisky and other liquors of twenty-five cents per gallon, twenty-five million; from an excise or tax on malt liquors of five cents per gallon, eight million; from a direct tax on real and personal property, twelve million; total, two hundred and sixty-four million dollars.

A loyal soldier, during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, gave a wounded and helpless rebel a drink from his canteen. The drink so far revived the rebel wretch that he was able the next instant to shoot his senator. The spirit that made the miscreant do the infernal deed was the identical spirit that impelled him and his brethren into the rebellion. *—Louisville Journal.*

Correspondence of the Gazette from
From the Seventh Regiment.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—There has been so little news to communicate of late that I have not informed you of our movements.

We arrived here on Sunday last on our way to Richmond, having left our encampment at Alexandria on the 11th inst., to go via Manassas instead of going down the Potomac as we anticipated.

Our brigade remains unchanged except it is under the command of Colonel Cutler, of the 6th Wisconsin, General King being in command of the division, consisting of three brigades. We have been gradually advancing along the railroad as fast as the bridges were rebuilt and the road put in order, but the progress is so slow and the damage to the road so great that no effort will be made to repair it beyond the Rappahannock at present.

General McDowell has here a force sufficient to overcome any resistance that may be offered; his command extends to Gen. Banks, which is within four miles of us at present. Yesterday, Augur's brigade of this division, advanced to the Rappahannock, supported by artillery and cavalry, for the purpose of getting possession of Fredericksburg, 28 miles distant. Before reaching their place of destination they encountered the enemy in force, drove them back, captured one of their encampments, with a loss on our side of five killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter was a Mr. Britton, of the 7th regiment, a most valuable scout.

The rebels in their flight burned the bridge over the river at Fredericksburg, but the latest intelligence is that our troops are in possession of the town. As every part of the railroad has to be guarded, the plan to obtain supplies will probably be via Aquia Creek and railroad to Fredericksburg, which will shorten the distance two-thirds. Our Wisconsin troops are in excellent health and fine spirits. The prospect of active service having reduced the sick list so as to leave the surgeons without business. We have lain dormant so long that the most exhilarating tonic which can be prescribed for those on the sick list is "marching orders." When the long roll beats they exclaim in the language of Shakespeare, "throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it," and away they go to join their comrades, preferring the random shots of the rebels to the nursing aim of the doctors.

Our progress has been so slow that ample time has been furnished for a minute examination of the rebel position, his strength, while at Manassas, his defenses and resources. Whoever will make a careful inspection of the territory occupied by the army of the Potomac, their winter quarters and camping grounds, and compare them with that portion of territory occupied by the rebels, must conclude that they had a force nearly equal to ours, with far better accommodations in quarters, and an abundance of food and clothing. There is at the present time between Manassas and the Rappahannock more wheat in the stack unthrashed, than the inhabitants will need for the next year, but as our cavalry are in need of forage and our boys are partial to straw beds. They will thrash the wheat for them, and then also, if they object.

Although they were well supplied, their sickness and mortality was severe and in some cases alarming. The 10th Alabama regiment lost 103 men in three months, 78 of whom are buried near their camping grounds. A large percentage of their sick were sent to Richmond, but their hospital accommodations at Manassas were extensive, they consisted of five rows of ten buildings, each 24 by 125 feet, besides several detached buildings, which were all destroyed by the rebels in their retreat. The burial ground adjoining contains 228 new made graves, and as almost every camp had a burial place the aggregate number buried here and at Centerville amounts to over 2,700, aside from those buried on the fields of battle.

Their natural defenses at Centerville were excellent, but their fortifications were more for show than hard service, not a fort at that place is sufficient to resist a 52-pound shot, and their breast works and trenches could be passed over with ease by cavalry at almost any point. Their fortifications were well supplied with field pieces, but there is no indication of any heavier artillery ever having been mounted, except several logs or Quaker guns, which remained in position. These logs were placed so as to resemble heavy columbiads when seen from a distance, and had been placed in position when the field pieces were removed, and there is not a fort in the whole chain in which a heavy gun could be mounted and worked without material alteration in its construction. That they never had any heavy guns here is also evident from the fact that only one fort had a magazine, this was a very inferior construction and had never been used.

The indignities heaped upon our dead has not been over estimated, you might find in many places evidences of their deeds which are perfectly outrageous and disgusting. A disposition to seek their utmost revenge on lifeless remains, seems to have been quite general.

The country from the Potomac to the Rappahannock is almost desolated, the houses are mostly destroyed, the farms stripped of their timber and fences, the stock all appropriated as a military necessity, and the few remaining inhabitants look as weary and care-worn as Old Virginia herself. Negroes are abundant and in high gloom, ask one where he belongs, "I see five niggers, sah," is his reply. Crowds of them come into the various camps daily, and the information they bring, respecting the rebel movements, strength, &c., is generally reliable.

We are taking the world very patiently, waiting for operations at Yorktown, and before we move again we shall endeavor to select comfortable quarters in Richmond.

SEVENTH.

WOLF RIVER.—Navigation on this river has opened, and steamboats running between Oshkosh and Shawano.

Saturday Night's Report.

CHICAGO, April 26.

Special from Cairo to Chicago Journal.—Reconnaissance in force was made toward Corinth on Thursday. When nine miles they surprised the rebel camp, took 27 prisoners, destroyed the camp equipage, advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the afternoon. No signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnaissance, reports that he heard constant rolling of cars and sounding of whistles towards Memphis. They got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The navy department has received dispatches from Com. Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Comdr'g Gwinn, dated the 14th inst., in which he says the Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports, containing 2,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chicasaw, where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the railroad as they could find. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed; that is, the superstructure, together with some 5,000 feet of trestle work and half of telegraph. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss was none.

The navy department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

A dispatch received at the war department from Lieut. Comdr'g Gwinn, says the Richmond Dispatch states that a federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, for they have other defenses to be depended on.

CAMP NEAR SPANZA, VA., April 26th. Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports, that Jackson, after flying from our advancing column, on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left and leads to the town, on the south fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville. Jackson's wagon train had been pushed toward Staunton, but hearing that town was in possession of the Union troops, he remained at Harrisonburg.

At an early hour, Saturday morning, Jackson with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville turnpike, and at latest accounts, had reached Maganhaietown.

On Saturday night, a squadron of the 1st Vermont cavalry, while scouting the Lunenburg road, beyond Massanutten mountain, fell in with a band of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy, and 11 of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse shot under him. Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafting men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape to claim protection from General Lee. One who came in yesterday, reports that he found a barn some miles hence, where were concealed 10 refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town, today. A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting on both sides of the mountain, near Harrisonburg, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, is believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be. The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lt. Col. Batchelder's provost marshal department, and examined by Col. Clark of Gen. Banks' staff.

Dr. Baxter, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin 3d, had been appointed medical purveyor of this department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburg.

CAIRO, April 26. Special to Missouri Democrat.—Passengers who reached here this morning, on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence. An engagement took place between the advance guard of the national and rebel armies on Thursday. The rebels were driven back towards Corinth. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

CAIRO, April 24. The Ohio has increased in volume and is still rising. Dispatches received from the Cambodian and recent reports are very rapidly rising. From Pittsburg we learn that the Ohio rose 14 feet Tuesday, and from different points along the river the flood is equally potent. The immense country to the rear of us, between Cairo and Mound City, is so inundated that a large volume of water in the upper rivers affects us slightly. There is but little doubt, however, of the final overflow.

There are said to be 3,000 rebel troops in the rear of Chickasaw bluffs and at Randolph.

Gen. Bragg has transferred the command of Fort Wright to Gen. Price.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.

The following was received last night:

FORT MONROE, April 27.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A black fugitive, from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following:

MOBILE, April 25.

The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, business was suspended, all cotton and steamboats, except a few transports of corn and ammunition, were destroyed. At one o'clock the operator bade good bye, saying the enemy has appeared before the city. This is the last known. Will send particulars as soon as received.

The negro bringing this, reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed, and believed the Merrimack would be out tomorrow.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

Headquarters Department of Rappahannock, April 27th, 1862.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I was told that the Richmond Examiner of the 26th, had been received at Fredericksburg, announcing that New Orleans had been taken. There was great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats. Steamboats enough were saved to take away the inhabitants. Great consternation among the inhabitants.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The Washington Star says it is not only true that M. Mercier, the French minister, did not see and converse with Dr. Lemoine, at Richmond, on the occasion of his recent trip into secessia, as alleged by the Richmond papers, but did not hold out encouragement for perseverance in their current insurrection through Dr. S. It is certainly true that while he was there he had no official communication whatever with any person, except the cable of his own government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there, we learn, he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known in society here, including Judah P. Benjamin, but his intercourse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27. Mr. Crump, for more than a quarter of a century connected with the press of this city, principally attached to the Esquire, died this forenoon at his residence in Camden.

WASHINGTON, April 26. The President visited the frigate Gasconade to-day, being the first time a President of the United States ever went aboard of a foreign vessel of war. He was received with the honors paid to crowned heads, same as usually shown Emperors. Yards manned by the crew, who shouted "Viva la President!" Secretary Stanton and Capt. Dahlgren accompanied the President. The French Minister was aboard to receive the party.

NEW YORK, April 27. The Sunday Mercury states, on the authority of officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in our possession, and our pickets within four miles of Savannah.

CAIRO, April 27. Cairo special to the Times.—Passengers from Pittsburg report, on Thursday over 30 deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborated a statement received the day before relative to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position, and asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his force for the defense of Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., April 27. The steamer McClellan, from Pittsburg Landing, four o'clock Saturday, has arrived. Our army is steadily advancing towards Corinth. General Pope's division is on the extreme left, farthest from Pittsburg Landing. The reconnaissance in force, on Thursday, encountered a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry eight miles from the Landing. The rebels formed a line of battle. After firing one volley they retreated in great disorder and considerable loss, 49 prisoners taken. The roads had been improving, but another rain had rendered them almost impassable. A passenger by the McClellan brings further rumors of Corinth being evacuated by Beauregard, who will make his next stand at Columbus, Mississippi.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 28.

A letter from Edisto Island, S. C., 19th, reports a brilliant affair on St. John's Island, resulting in the total rout of 200 rebel cavalry, by about 60 of our men. The party consisted of Capt. R. Snyder, Dr. Britton, master's mate Nelson, 30 men and a howitzer, from the United States gunboat Crusader, and 30 men from the 47th New York, 50th Pennsylvania and 3d New Hampshire regiments, under Capt. Dow of the latter. The rebels lost about fifty killed and wounded. No one on our side was killed.

FORT MONROE, April 27. A boat containing four black men and one white man, arrived here this morning. They report the Merrimack will soon come out. A dispatch in yesterday's Richmond papers, received by a flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, says the Union gunboats passed Fort Jackson and St. Philip at four o'clock, Thursday morning, and at one o'clock the same afternoon were before New Orleans. A rumor was current in Norfolk, last evening, that New Orleans had surrendered. But few troops were at Norfolk, and in its vicinity of it. It was rumored that Gen. Taylor had been removed from the command of the Merrimack.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Special to New York Tribune.—The combined movements ordered by General Fremont against the guerrillas in Webster county, have proved eminently successful. Lieut. Lawson, with a detachment employed in this service, has returned, and others are returning. In a severe running fight of seven miles Lawson killed 17 guerrillas and took 10 prisoners. The town of Addison, a small place, the only one in the new county being deserted, was burned. It had been a guerrilla haunt. A formidable organization in Haxton, Webster and adjoining counties, is entirely destroyed. The leaders proposing surrender. It is understood the guerrillas taken will be promptly shot.

Gen. Milroy's scouts, on the 23d inst., attacked the rear guard of the enemy ten miles east of the Shenandoah mountain, the boundary of this department. They killed one lieutenant and two men, and captured a lieutenant and one man. None of our men were hurt. The rebel conscripts are deserting in large numbers, swearing to Unionism and returning home.

Reports from Staunton say the enemy's sick and wounded, and large trains of soldiers are passing eastward by rail. Snow fell 18 inches deep at Monterey on the 16th inst.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 25.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, April 17th, has been wrecked, having passed Cape Race, Sunday. She was bound by the news yacht of the associated press and a summary of news obtained. The Great Eastern had been got off the gridiron at Milford in safety.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27. Special to New York Times.—It is stated by contrabands that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and they have great fear of an attack by Burnside. All, or nearly all the troops have gone to South Mills to repel any advance he might make. Contrabands state that the new prow on the Merrimack is 12 feet long, of wrought iron and steel plated. Many citizens of Norfolk are leaving. The fall of New Orleans is conceded by every one.

HARRISONBURG, April 27.

Yesterday afternoon the force of Col. Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Ashby's rear guard and driven back. One man was killed, and three others wounded. The reserve of the 46th Pennsylvania and a section of Hampton's battery then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood where several of our shells burst in their very midst, and a wagon was sent gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded. Owing to the bad state of the roads Donnelly has been ordered to take up a new position, nearer the town, until the roads get better.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The steam gunboat Connecticut from the South arrived here yesterday. The Connecticut brought a sick and wounded seaman from the squadron. When she left the Mississippi, all the ships of the expedition to New Orleans were inside the passes and had their decks sanded, and were all ready for action.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

House.—The speaker announced the following special committee on the confiscation of rebel property: Messrs. Olin of New Mexico, Elliott of Massachusetts, Neill of Kentucky, Beaman of Michigan, and Cobb of New Jersey. Mr. Olin remarked he had heretofore asked to be excused from serving on the committee, and he repeated

the reasons for the request, which was now complied with.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, it was resolved that the secretary of war transmit to the house copies of reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades and divisions, engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

On motion of Mr. Gooch, the senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

SENATE.—The president pro tem presented a communication concerning the number, ages of slaves, &c., in the District of Columbia. The secretary said the statistics were compiled some years ago, and were perhaps not available now. The communication was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Messrs. King and Sumner presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Davis presented petitions from tobacco manufacturers, asking for a reduction of the proposed tax on tobacco.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, from the military committee, reported back the bill for the organization of the signal department, and moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to inquire into the condition of the Harper's Ferry armory; what damage has been done to it; what is the value of the property of the United States there now, and what amount is necessary, whether it is expedient to restore the armory and re-employ the workmen. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors by providing a punishment therefor.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Receipts of flour 2,152 barrels; market heavy and so lower. Sales 6,500 barrels—4,604,80 super western, 5,054,50 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 5,538 bushels; market dull and drooping. Sales 60,000 bu. prime white Michigan at 1.14.

The Defense of New Orleans.—Their Strength and Number.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The city of New Orleans is virtually besieged by land, lake, and river. There is no fortification immediately below the city. Seven or eight miles from the upper line of boundary, there are built extensive earthworks on both sides of the river, and at the battle ground, about an equal distance below the city, are similar low works without casemates, and on the 15th of January last, without guns.

FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP.

The most important approach to New Orleans is, of course, up the Mississippi river. Here the defenses are more numerous, but are really, if we except one fortification, not formidable. Fort Jackson, the strongest work, is one of our old United States fortifications, situated 60 miles below the city, possessing 16 casemated guns, and some 40 *en barbette*. Two of the guns are rifled 32's; several of the others are 68's; the remainder are the old armament. Fort St. Philip, also a United States work, is directly opposite; the river at this point is a trifle less than half a mile wide—the Mississippi grows narrower as you approach its mouth; it is built of low earth walls, with no casemates built, up to the middle of January last, the forts are so situated that they command the river three miles below them. From shore to shore between these fortifications is stretched a chain, composed of cables stolen from the ships in the harbor of New Orleans at the time of the rebellion. The chain is suspended within a few feet of the surface of the river by rafts, which are, in turn, held in their places by guys, running up stream, and fastened to the neighboring trees. This chain is formidable in this, that our boats must approach it from below and will have, in striking it, to push it up stream, having lost the strength of the chain and the force of the current to contend with.

DEFENSES IN THE REAR.

The rear of New Orleans may be said to consist of a chain of three lakes—the northern one, the Manchotte; the next Ponchartrain, more immediately in the rear of the city; then Lake Borgne, which is really a well-protected bay on the shores of the gulf. In approaching New Orleans in the rear, our ships come out of the gulf, pass without obstacle into Lake Borgne, proceed on to the Rigolets, a narrow entrance, half a mile wide, leading into Pontchartrain. Here on an island scarcely visible in the surrounding marsh, is situated Fort Pike; for it is not a fort, but a battery, and is really a narrow passage between two high banks, as usually suggested; but more deeper passages in an almost unaltered spread of water. Fort Pike is an old fashioned United States work, mounting 12 casemated guns. The bar at the Rigolets seldom affords more than seven and a half feet of water, and this is really the defensive feature of the place; but each side of the bar the water is of great depth. Fort Wood, another fortification near by, but more inland, is not in the way of an advance to the rear of the city, and is of no description.

An mortar and gunboat once beyond

Fort Pike, will find in Lake Ponchartrain, what is termed in New Orleans, a stone boat—ordinary lake boats—mounting from two to six guns each. These boats are not formidable, and would make but little resistance to our better built and more perfect war craft. The gunboats of the enemy taken, notating interferes to interrupt the progress of our forces to the lake shore in the rear of the city. The shore is hard, and so continues for a short distance inland, when, as in the case of the land on the river front, it gradually sinks until it is lost in the surrounding swamp. If any defense is attempted by the confederates, it must be on the causeways—the "shut roads"—that lead from New Orleans along the ditches dug to drain the swamps; here our gunboats can easily and with precision shell out these named places, rendering every point untenable.

But another important point can be gained. Our gunboats can proceed up Pontchartrain thirty-five miles, when they will reach Pass Manchotte, a narrow entrance that leads into a lake of that name. Here, upon piles, crosses the great Northern railway, which is the only land connection New Orleans has with the country lying on the Mississippi river. This connection destroyed, all communication with the city is cut off except by the river—a cut-off of itself almost fatal to a long and successful defense.

OTHER DEFENSES.

In addition to these forts or chains there were, on the 15th of January, eight gunboats afloat and four more building, now probably completed, mounting from two to four guns, but with no iron protection except to save the machinery from being damaged.

The floating battery, made from the dry docks, mounted twenty guns on barbettes, having in the center of the deck an iron

casing to protect the engine used in pumping the hull from intruding water.

This battery now lies in the bottom of the river a few miles below New Orleans. Forts Jackson and Philip once captured by our troops, those who know New Orleans will believe that the city will surrender.

The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people of the interior. At all events, after the forts alluded to fail, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New Orleans is helpless—more helpless, indeed, than any city can be; and we look upon its speedy reduction, once the work is undertaken, as certain—and with its fall snaps the backbone of this formidable rebellion.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Reliable information places Gen. Lee in command of the rebels at Yorktown. Johnston did not remain.

All rebel stores, ammunition, baggage, &c., has been removed three miles to the rear of Yorktown.

Contrabands say the rebels had nearly 200 killed and wounded in the recent affair at Lee's Mills.

A gang of 3,000 negroes who were at work on a dam, had a dozed killed, and were stamped on by our shells, and had to be forced back with bayonets.

The Newborn Progress of the 19th says ten days before Burnside captured Newbern some 700 men assembled in Indell county, west of Raleigh, and hoisted the stars and stripes.

A force was sent from Newbern to reduce them, and about 12 were killed.

It is reported that 90 rebel cavalry were captured at Newport, including a colonel.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Special to the Evening Post.—It is reported here that the rebels at Norfolk, fearing an attack upon that city, had obstructed the channel Elizabeth river with vessels which are to be sunk on the approach of our gunboats.

Reverdy Johnson has written a letter in which attempts to prove the unconstitutionality of the act passed by congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. All civilians are now refused passes to Old Point.

Commodore Foote, owing to the wound received in the battle of Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the western fleet, but the department has it is understood ordered Capt. Charles H. Davis to repair to the department of the west as his second in command, thus relieving him of much of the physical labor of his responsible position.

The President on Monday met with an

accident while returning in his carriage from the Navy Yard. The horses became frightened near the Capitol, and a serious casualty was only prevented by running the carriage into a bank. Fortunately the President escaped unhurt.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

The steamer Black Hawk left Quincy last night for the Tennessee river, completely fitted up by Gov. Yates to receive four hundred wounded Illinois soldiers, in the event of another battle near Corinth. She takes up large quantities of supplies for hospitals in that vicinity. The government will dispatch several other boats on the same errand as soon as they can be fitted up.

DIED.

At Albany, Green county, Wis., on the 22d inst., Mrs. JULIET A. DOLSEN, wife of E. Sherill Dolson, in the 51st year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JEROME WILLIAMS, plaintiff, vs.

Advertisement for Cephalic Pills, Spalding's Prepared Glue, and various legal notices from the State of Wisconsin, including Circuit Court and County Court proceedings.

LEGAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

WILLIAM S. HOLCOMB, plaintiff, against **William S. Rock**, well known as **Rockwell**, **Charles Dole**, **Charlotte Dole**, **Peter Van Patten**, **Solomon Hall**, **William A. Daggett**, **Henry D. Russell**, **D. Robert Mills**, **Oliver Randolph**, **Albert Perce**, **Samuel S. Dodge**, **Henry Dodge** and **Charley Rosenkrantz**, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: **YOU** are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve the copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the city and county of Racine, within ninety days after the date of the service of the copy of this summons, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, and the court is hereby advised to do so. Witness my hand and seal of said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, this 1st day of January, 1887.

Witness, the Hon. David Noyd, judge of the first judicial circuit for the state of Wisconsin, at Janesville, Wis., this 1st day of January, 1887.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Richard E Holcomb, plaintiff, against David J Budy,
Mary Ann Budy, Alfred I. Nield, Elizabeth K Fyfe,
John James Davis, Martin, Alice C Booth, John A Peck,
Charles L. Leach, George H. Smith, William M. Peck,
Robert D. Peck, Joseph S. Peck, George W. Peck,
Stanton, Edward Belvid, Prescott O Brimigham, John
Davis B. Chatter Lee, C. C. Hooper, D. D. Hooper, John
B. Collins, Gustave Forsgren, Diakostides Barnes, Ed-
ward Kent, Horace B Childs, William H Metten,
Nathan K Miller, Daniel H Coulking, Henry Stone,
Charles R. Thayer, et al., defendants.
Filed for record at Rock County Court House, Water
Neal and Francis McCall, defendants.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF M.F. A D 1862.
At a session of the common Pleas of the County of Rock
and state of Wisconsin, held at the Court House in the town of
Winneconne, on the first day of May, A.D. 1862,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real estate, situated and being in the county of Rock and
state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows,
to wit:—A certain lot or parcel of land, containing more or less
than one-half of the north half of the southwest quarter
of section twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and fifteen
acres and seventy-one one hundredths of an acre
more or less, according to the survey of said land by John
Cash.—Dated at the Sheriff's office, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1862.
J. H. PUTNAM, Sheriff of said County.
Pitt & Attyrs. J. no3d3m

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CINCINNATI CEMENT CO. vs. COUNTY OF ROCK.
Richard E Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S Rock,
Lorenz V Rockwell, Samuel S Johnson, Elizabeth
Johnson, Joseph B. Johnson, Trustees of the County of
Rock, Defendants.
Filed for Record October 9th 1862.
James H. Pierce, Ormsby, Barrett, O'Rourke,
Matthews V. Husco, Trustees of Duluth Cement Co.,
Plaintiffs, vs. James H. Pierce, Ormsby, Barrett, O'Rourke,
Matthews V. Husco, Trustees of Duluth Cement Co.,
Defendants.
Filed for Record December 10th 1862.
J. H. Putnam, Sheriff of said County.
Pitt & Attyrs. J. no3d3m

and Albert Perseda, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: That you have been duly served with a copy of the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the undersigned office, in the city and county of Racine, within ninety days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, and to appear at the trial of the said complaint within the time aforesaid; the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the writ of habeas corpus in the complaint aforesaid, and to file the same in the office of the said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said court, at the judicial circuit for the state of Wisconsin, at [L. S.] the 20th day of December, 1902.

LEVI ALLEN, Clerk. (Jas237v) 20th & Attorneys.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

JEROME WILSON, plaintiff, against George H. May, Caroline E. May and Joseph May, defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action of the said plaintiff against the said defendants, the said plaintiff has caused this writ of habeas corpus to be returned against the said named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I find said at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the eighth day of April, 1902, the county of Rock, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin.

THE 20th DAY OF APRIL, 1902,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following mortgaged property, to wit: all that certain parcel of land, situated in the county of Rock, and being in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and in the

[illegible]

On the 24th day of JUNE, A. D. 1862, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all and singular the premises and premises thereunto in anywise appertaining, being in the town of Janesville, Rock County and state of Wisconsin, and containing more or less than one acre, and as being the east half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two (22) in township number three, in the third range of townships north of the base line, and in the fourth range of ranges east of the principal meridian, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount of the principal and interest on the said mortgage, together with the costs of this sale, and which may be sold separately without material injury to the parties thereto, in and to the said premises, to-wit:

S. J. M. PURMAN, Sheriff of Rock County.
BUTLER & ALLEN, Attys for Wm. milham

SEAL OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
MILHA M'CAIN against Almond Lewis, SUEBY.

[illegible]